

The background is a light beige or cream-colored surface, possibly paper, with numerous black ink splatters and dots of varying sizes scattered across it. A larger, more dense splatter is visible on the left side.

VUS 4

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Terms

MERCANTILISM-BRITAIN BENEFITED FROM THE COLONIES BY BUYING RAW MATERIALS FROM THE COLONIES AND SELLING THEM FINISHED(ALREADY MANUFACTURED) GOODS

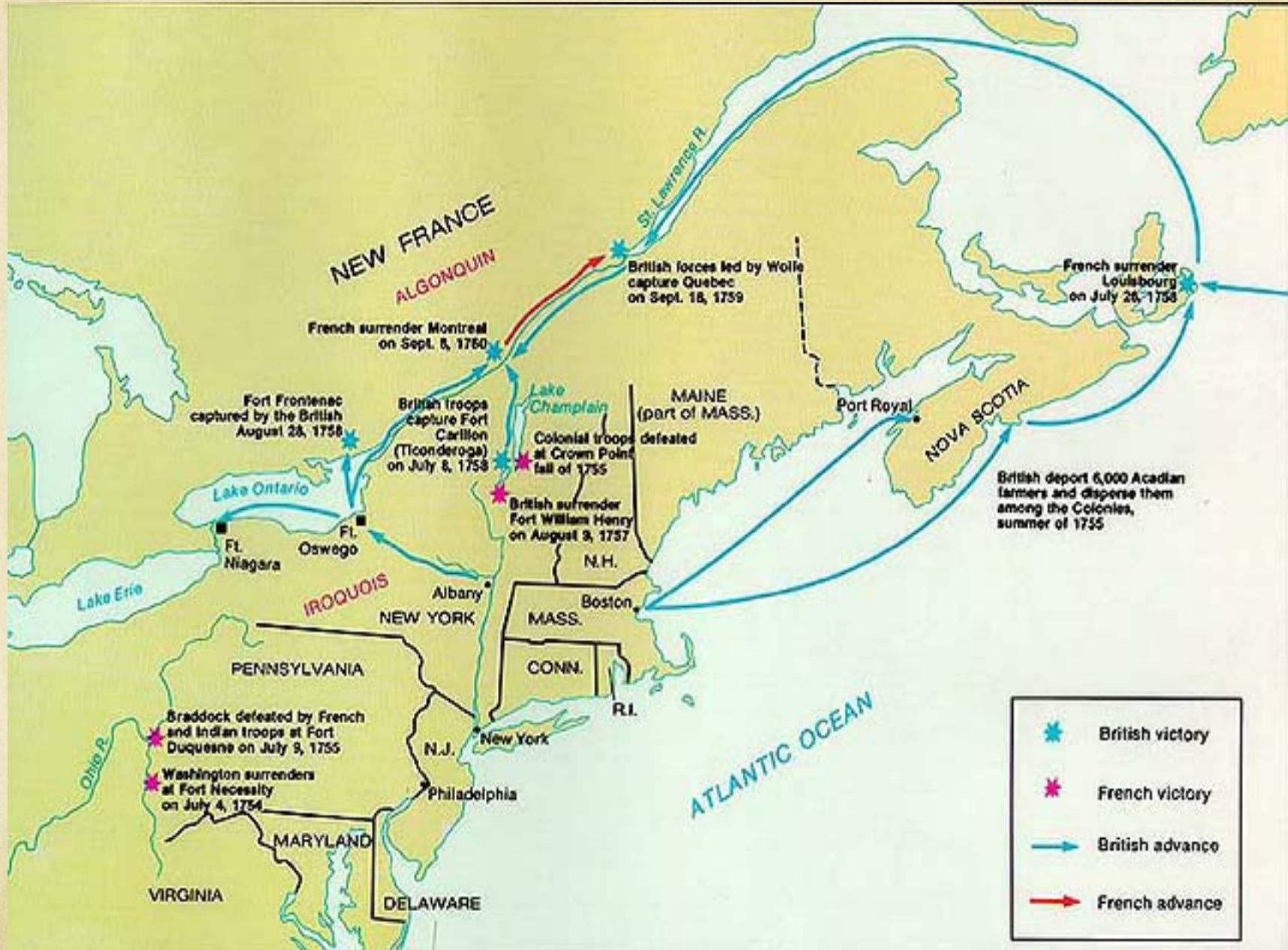
SALUTARY NEGLECT-WHEN BRITAIN IGNORED THE COLONIES VIOLATION OF LAW BECAUSE THEY ARE MAKING MONEY OFF OF THEM.

NAVIGATION ACTS-LIMITED THE COLONIES FROM TRADING -MUST GO THOROUGH ENGLAND

***FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR-1754-1763

Fought between BRITAIN AND FRANCE

- THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR FOUGHT IN THE OHIO RIVER VALLEY OVER RIVAL TERRITORIAL RIGHTS AND TRADITIONAL HOSTILITIES
- RESULTS-
- BRITISH WIN & THE FRENCH LOSE.
- THE FRENCH WERE DRIVEN OUT OF CANADA AND THEIR TERRITORIES WEST OF THE APPALACHIAN MTS. BRITAIN GAINED LAND TO MISSISSIPPI RIVER



*** * * GEORGE WASHINGTON**

- **GEORGE WASHINGTON GAINED HIS FIRST MILITARY EXPERIENCE IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.**

Ben Franklin's Cartoon JOIN, OR DIE
Stressed Colonial Unity against the French and
Indians



BRITISH ACTIONS AFTER FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR WHICH ANGERED THE COLONISTS

- **Proclamation of 1763**, which prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mts, a region which was costly to protect-EX. **PONTIAC'S REBELLION**

-**TAXES**-to pay for the war

Sugar Act

Stamp Act 1765-tax on all paper documents

Townshend Acts

Taxes on tea and sugar.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

***BOSTON MASSACRE

- **1770-** British troops fired on anti-British demonstrators when fights broke out over scarce jobs between poorly paid BRITISH soldiers and colonists
- Crispus Attucks died-the first casualty of “the war” along with four others.

PAUL REVERE'S ENGRAVING- 1st use of propaganda



***BOSTON TEA PARTY

- **1773**-The Colonies had been boycotting tea-because of the **tea act**- (the British East India Co. decided to sell tea cheap to the colonists-cutting merchants out of trade).
- December 16-colonists (**Sons of Liberty**) dressed as Native Americans and boarded ships-dumping **18,000** pounds of tea in the Boston Harbor.
- **SAMUEL ADAMS-ORGANIZER-FOUNDER-SONS OF LIBERTY.**

***1774-THE INTOLERABLE ACTS

- George III responded TO BTP with measures called **The Intolerable Acts.**
- 1)Shut down the Boston Harbor and
- 2)Boston under martial law.
- 3)**Quartering Act** - British soldiers had to be housed in private homes.
- **Most colonists IN 1774 were loyal to Britain and wanted remain part of the British Empire,**

***1774-FIRST CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS CALLED IN
PHILADELPHIA

- FIRST EXPRESSION OF COLONIAL
UNITY
- DREW UP A DECLARATION OF
COLONIAL RIGHTS TO SEND TO KING-
GIII FOR PEACE.

***APRIL 19,1775-SHOT HEARD 'ROUND THE WORLD

- Revolutionary War began when the “Minutemen” (warned by the Sons of Liberty that the *British were coming*) fought a brief skirmish with the British troops at Lexington, Massacusetts
- A few colonists were killed
- Fighting continued in Concord, Massachuetts
- 7000 minutemen responded and scared off the British
- A “glorious day for America” is born says John Adams

***BUNKER HILL, MASSACHUSETTS
JUNE 1775

- THE MINUTEMEN GAVE THE BRITISH A RUN FOR THEIR MONEY
- IMPORTANCE SHOWED THE COLONISTS WERE A FORCE TO BE RECKONED WITH

***OLIVE BRANCH PETITION-JULY 1775

- SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS CALLED AND AN OLIVE BRANCH PETITION SENT TO GIII
- THIS WAS REJECTED AND GIII SAID THE COLONISTS WERE IN REBELLION SO THE COLONISTS DECIDED TO DECLARE THEIR INDEPENDENCE.
- THE WAR WOULD NOT HAVE POPULAR SUPPORT IN BRITAIN.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE- influences

JOHN LOCKE-SOCIAL CONTRACT
THOMAS PAINE-COMMON SENSE

**ENLIGHTENMENT

- “Enlightenment” in Europe 17th and 18th centuries- new ideas about the rights of people and their relationship to their rulers.
- JOHN LOCKE was an Enlightenment philosopher whose ideas influenced the American belief in self-government.

***SOCIAL CONTRACT
PEOPLE FIRST-
GOVERNMENT SECOND

- People have “***natural rights***” of life, liberty, and property that rulers cannot take away.
- All original power resides in the people, and consent to enter into a “***social contract***” am to form a government to protect their rights.
- People promise to obey the laws and rules established by their government establishing a system of “***ordered liberty***”.

***SOCIAL CONTRACT

- Whenever government becomes a threat to the people's natural rights, it breaks the social contract, and ***the people have the right to alter or overthrow it.***
- Locke's ideas challenged the centuries old practice throughout the world of ***dictatorial rule by kings, emperors, and tribal chieftains.***

- It supported the **American Revolution** because if one side violated the contract the other was freed of it' s obligation.

REMEMBER...

- PEOPLE ARE NOT LOCKED
INTO A CONTRACT WITH
THEIR GOVERNMENT

“Common Sense”-Thomas Paine

- Wrote a pamphlet known as Common Sense that challenged the rule of the American colonies by the King of England-GEORGE III
- *He said G III was the cause of our problems.
- *Gave logical reasons for declaring independence.

****7/4/1776-DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IS ADOPTED**

- **Thomas Jefferson** is chosen by the Congress to write it using Locke (SOCIAL CONTRACT) and Paine (COMMON SENSE) Influences

***QUOTES FROM DOI

- “We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal...”
- “That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed..”

***QUOTES FROM DOI

“That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government..”

****4 PARTS DOI**

- **DECLARING SEPARATION FROM ENGLAND**
- **LOCKE' S INFLUENCE**
- **PAINE' S INFLUENCE**
- **DECLARING INDEPENDENCE-UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

The DOI increased Political, Social, and Economic participation in the American Experience over time

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION(equality)

- Everyone of age can vote
- gets a fair trial
- gets a free public education

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION (liberty)

- Abolished slavery
- Civil rights to women and other groups

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION (Pursuit of Happiness)

- Regulates the free enterprise system
- Promotes economic opportunity
- Protects property rights

***POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

- **WHEN PEOPLE RULE THEMSELVES.**
- **COMMON SENSE AND THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
BOTH SUPPORTED THE IDEA OF
POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY**

***ADVANTAGES BOTH SIDES

AMERICANS

- GUERILLA WARFARE FROM INDIANS
- STRONG BELIEF IN CAUSE-PASSION
- STRONG LEADERS WOULD EMERGE
- KNOWLEDGE OF TERRAIN

BRITISH

- STRONG SUPPORT FROM ENGLAND-MONEY AND MEN
- LONG TRADITION OF MILITARY STRATEGY
- GREATEST NAVY IN THE WORLD

***PATRIOTS

- **Believed in**
- Complete independence from Britain and would fight
- Locke's ideas, Paine's "Common Sense", and "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death" speeches of Patrick Henry.
- Provided troops and support for Continental Army led by Washington

*****PATRICK HENRY'S SPEECH-MARCH 1775**

- **“GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH” SPEECH STIRRED AMERICANS AGAINST THE BRITISH BECAUSE OF THEIR ACTIONS AGAINST US.**

***LOYALISTS(Tories)

- **Believed in:**
- Remaining loyal to Britain because of cultural and economic ties
- Taxation of the colonies was justified to pay for British troops to protect settlers from Indian attacks.

NEUTRALS

- COLONISTS WHO TRIED TO STAY
AS UNINVOLVED AS POSSIBLE.
Ex. *THE QUAKERS*

1776

- Washington's cautiousness and leadership kept his army together despite war starting out badly.
- Christmas night - TRENTON, N.J.-surprise attack - crosses the Delaware River- attacks drunk Hessians (German soldiers fighting for England). WINNING

1777-Victory at Saratoga, New York

- ***British plan is to divide New England from the other colonies which fails with this win.**
- “Gentlemen Johnny” **Burgoyne** is the leader of the British forces.
- American General Horatio Gates defeats Burgoyne’s army.
- **Turning point of the War**

1778-The French come to our aid with FRANKLIN' S help

- ***Benjamin Franklin** negotiates a treaty with France for help because Saratoga victory assured the French of our determination.
- Will supply us with **supplies, their navy, and troops.**
- Marquis de Lafayette was only 19 when he joined Washington' s army. They would remain lifelong friends.

EUROPEAN NATIONS WHO HELPED THE COLONIES

- FRANCE
- SPAIN
- HOLLAND

BRITISH CHANGE STRATEGY AFTER SARATOGA

- ***AFTER DEFEAT AT SARATOGA THE BRITISH HEAD SOUTH HOPING TO GAIN LOYALIST SUPPORT ALONG THE WAY.***
- ***CORNWALLIS' PATH TOOK HIM THROUGH SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, AND VIRGINIA ENDING AT YORKTOWN***

OCTOBER 19, 1781- VICTORY AT YORKTOWN

1. The French Navy defeats British Fleet at the **Battle of the Capes.**
2. The British faces both Washington and Lafayette's army.
3. The British trap themselves on a peninsula.
4. Cornwallis (British general) surrenders.

US WINNING

1783-TREATY OF PARIS

- UNITED STATES, FRANCE, BRITAIN, AND SPAIN MEET.
- UNITED STATES **NOW** STRETCHES FROM THE ATLANTIC OCEAN TO THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND FROM CANADA TO THE FLORIDA BORDER.



African Americans Roles

- 5000 African Americans served in the Continental Army with Washington.
- James Armistead LaFayette spied for the Americans.
- Thousand of slaves took the opportunity to escape to freedom-some with British help.

Women's Contributions

- Women made ammunition, followed men to camps where they washed and cooked for their husbands, boycotted British products
- Molly McCauley (Pitcher) carried water and took husbands place at a cannon.
- Deborah Sampson impersonated a man and was hurt in battle-even received a pension.